Statement

Name of the State	Location of the Bench
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior and Indore
Maharashtra	Nagpur and Aurangabad
Bihar	Ranchi
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Goa	Panaji
Nagaland	Kohima
Mizoram	Aizwal
Manipur	Imphal

Initially High Courts were set up at Indore (with a bench at Gwalior), Nagpur & Jaipur. After reorganisation of States these High Courts/Bench were abolished and later on High Court benches were established at these places. The Chief Court at Avadh was amalgamated with the High Court at Allahabad and a permanent bench of the High Court was established at Lucknow by the U.P. High Courts Amalgamation Order, 1948.

The Bench at Ranchi was established for the tribal areas of Bihar after a proposal supported by the Chief Justice of Patna High Court, was received from the Government of Bihar, which was also supported by the Chief Justice of India.

The Bench at Panaji was established by way of replacing the Judicial Commissioner's Court which was established after liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu from the Portugese rule and its annexation with the Indian Union.

The Bench at Aurangabad was established after a proposal supported by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court was received from the Government of Maharashtra; the proposal was also supported by the Chief Justice of India.

The Benches of Kohima, Aizwal and Imphal have been established, as there respective States of Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur have no separate High Courts of their own and are served by the High Court at Gauhati in Assam which is common for seven States of the North-Eastern Region.

Handicrafts Production in Rajasthan and its Exports

*198. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the handicrafts production in the country, Rajasthan has emerged as a prominent centre, not only for its traditional and rural oriented crafts but also for innovative designs and use of materials; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to boost its exports so as to earn major foreign exchange for the country considering that there is hardly any import content in the items which can be exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To strengthen the production base for exports of handicrafts from Rajasthan several programmes have been undertaken to provide design and technical assistance for product diversification and design improvement, intensive training for upgradation of skills in major export oriented crafts like carpets, hand printed textiles etc., an integrated development programme through

Craft Development Centres sanctioned for Tilonia, Barma, Udaipur, Bajju, and Makarana and marketing assistance through Marketing & Service Extension Centres located at Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Besides, measures taken to promote export of Rajasthani handicrafts include :

(i) Seminars to educate local exporters of marble handicrafts, hand printed textiles and made-ups thereof, India items etc.,

(ii) Export publicity campaign, participation in fairs, festivals and exhibitions being organised by the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH),

(iii) Exposure of handicrafts of Rajasthan through a publicity brochure brought out by EPCH for commercial publicity abroad.

(iv) Training programmes at Jaipur and Alwar to a acquaint exporters with export procedures and documentation.

परियोजनाओं पर हिमाचल प्रदेश का दावा

*199. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह** : क्या योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश ने भाखड़ा बांध सहित उन सभी परियोजनाओं पर जो 1990 से पहले हिमाचल की धरती पर बनाई गई थी, अपना दावा पेश किया है और उन्हें उस प्रदेश को सौंपे जाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग ने हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को 1990 के पश्चात् बनी परियोजनाओं के बाबत "रायल्टी" देने का आश्वासन दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह धनराशि कितनी बनती है और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को यह कब तक मिलनी आरंभ हो जाएगी ?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन किया है कि राज्यों को संसाधनों का वैध हिस्सा नहीं मिल रहा है। भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित परियोजनाओं और हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित कतिपय अन्य विद्युत परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में न तो रायल्टी के जरिए 12 प्रतिशत निःशुल्क विद्युत के रूप में और न ही पंजाब राज्य के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में उसका उचित हिस्सा उसे मिल रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने इस कारण 200 करोड़ रुपए के वार्षिक राजस्व घाटे का अनुमान लगाया है। राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार से राज्य को इन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं में और अधिक हिस्से के लिए उनके दावे पर अन्तिम निर्णय होने तक 200 करोड़ रुपए की वार्षिक विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Proposal to treat Handloom Weavers at par with Beedi Workers

*200. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to treat handloom weavers coming under the category of unorganised segment of workers at par with the beedi workers who also come under the non-organised segment of workers in all metters relating to them (unorganised beedi workers) ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?